

HARRIS. One-Price, Square-Dealing, CLOTHIER, ST. LOUIS BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU

That year by year the habits of People vary as do the Fashions? Time was when about the only chance a man had to get a Suit of Clothing without paying four prices would be to haggle for an hour, and finally a spirit of compromise or fatigue induce the contending parties to compromise.

Different here, and it is our proud honor to state we were the Pioneers in this system of ONE PRICE. We have gone ahead of any of our competitors, and mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES. True there are some of the "How Much Will You Give" class of clothiers—those relies of barbaric clothing days—but their days are numbered; and ere many moons have come and gone they will be laid away and have joined the silent majority.

But talking of changes. Don't you know it is time to change your Overcoat? Has not this storm suggested to you the propriety of looking at those Overcoats the merits of which we have been proclaiming all the season? Take a look at some of our Fur Trimmed Overcoats. They will make your mouth water. That one at \$22.50 is a Bird! We have sold stacks of them already this season, and have stacks left.

Then we have a Fur-Collar Coat at \$15 that is a Gem. But all our Specialties are gems, and one of the first water is a coat, Otter Cuffs and Collar, English Beavercloth, which we are selling cheaper than we did last year, notwithstanding the fact that fur and cloth have both advanced in price.

We have several things in Underwear that would attract the attention of a connoisseur. Goods that formerly went for \$8 and \$10 can now be had for about half that money. We have many of those effects in Silk, Lace and Stripes that you cannot find in any place in Helena except—"You Know Where."

Another thing that will attract you is our stock of Nobby Cardigans. Without a doubt we can show two styles where you can find one elsewhere, while we show some styles that you cannot find as Fine in Quality anywhere. We mean this and stand ready to prove it!

Children grow to be Boys, Boys pass on to Manhood, but they must all be remembered. No matter how transitory their condition, we have 'em all, in all grades. All the Ladies will tell you: "The only place to buy Boys' Clothing is at Harris" and they know you can depend upon it.

Many things we would like to mention were our space not so limited, but we must say a word about our Neckwear. In this specialty

WE ARE THE BOSS. Pah, they can't hold a candle to us! Just look at our line and you will agree. The Styles are the latest. We are not accountable for the Patterns, because our opinion is that the more ridiculous a garment, or the louder the pattern, the more apt to be considered as the "Proper Thing" this year. From the abbreviated "Chappie" Box Coat to the horrid "Banana" patterns that adorn our Vest and Neckties, as they are Stylish, we must wear them.

HARRIS The One-Price Clothier ST. LOUIS BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

HENDERSON TOO FRESH.

The Iowa Man Sat Down Upon in the Congress of American Nations.

The Country Rapidly Attaining the Position Whitney Designed It to Occupy.

J. G. Evans Appointed Postmaster at Butte and Vining Cook at Boulder—Rosecrans's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary Blaine called the International American conference to order this afternoon and immediately surrendered the chair to Dr. Guzman, the delegate from Nicaragua. Dr. Valente, the Brazilian minister, arose and said the Brazilian delegates had been prevented from occupying their seats at the preceding sessions for reasons which must have been apparent to the other delegates; that they were now, however, ready to lay before the president their credentials that they might be acted upon in due course. The announcement was greeted with loud applause. Delegate Henderson, of the United States, immediately offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the congress welcome the United States of Brazil into the sisterhood of American Republics."

After the introduction of the resolution, Delegate Hortado, of Colombia, moved that the resolution be tabled, as it was not proper in the absence of instructions from their own governments. This was seconded by several delegates. Mr. Henderson said he was sorry to place any other representative in an awkward position, but so far as he was concerned, he should hail with equal pleasure that Spain or England or any other monarchy had adopted republican institutions. If this great change had been accomplished in Brazil without bloodshed, wait for the announcement that the republic had been formally recognized by other governments. The Chilean delegate agreed with Henderson's view generally, but felt compelled to postpone the matter out of regard for the official character of some of the delegates. Henderson's resolution then was tabled, only Venezuela and Uruguay voting in the negative.

For the Navy. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Theodore Wilson, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, has submitted to Secretary Tracy a voluminous report of the operations under the supervision of the bureau during the year ending June 30, 1889, and estimates for the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. The latter includes salaries in the bureau, \$21,230; the preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks, the purchase of materials and stores of all kinds, labor in the navy yards, etc., \$1,000,000; clerks, etc., in navy yards, \$15,721; improvement of the arsenal at the New York navy yards, \$25,000; Norfolk, \$50,000; Mare Island yards, San Francisco, \$75,000; on account of hulls and outfits for new ships heretofore authorized by congress, \$4,000,000.

With the completion of the vessels now building and appropriated for, the United States will possess ten armored vessels, thirteen single turreted monitors, twenty-one steel cruisers or gunboats, two dynamite cruisers, a practice cruiser for cadets, an armored ram, one first-class torpedo boat and seven iron steamers. The work of rebuilding the navy is progressing very satisfactorily, and the results accomplished during the past six months are a sufficient guarantee of the purpose of the department to advance the work with the utmost rapidity, and of its energy and success in the performance of the task. The vessels already under contract and building at the navy yards are progressing favorably, and some are rapidly nearing completion. The progress made upon the armored cruiser Maine, at the navy yard in New York, deserves special mention, and is very creditable to that yard. It will thus be seen that as far as lies within its power, the department is vigorously endeavoring to satisfy the popular demand for establishing a navy worthy of the United States, and commensurate with its importance as a maritime power.

Register Rosecrans's Report. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Register of the Treasury Rosecrans in his annual report shows that during the year 21,500 bonds amounting to \$103,854,350 were issued and 85,145, representing \$231,811,450 were cancelled. The total amount outstanding is \$76,248,812, of which amount only \$10,362,850 are held abroad. Of the amount held at home, individuals and trustees hold \$32,703,122; insurance companies \$4,854,000; savings banks, mutual benefit and other institutions \$176,367,000. There are outstanding in the treasury notes, certificates, etc., \$813,865, very little of which will probably ever be presented to the government for redemption, because lost or destroyed. The register makes a number of recommendations.

Re-Rated Pensioners to be Discharged. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The secretary of the interior has requested and received the resignation of H. A. Phillips, chief of the middle division of the pension office, one of the re-rated pensioners. Secretary Noble has had under consideration for some time past the question of the re-rated pension cases, and more especially the cases of employees of the bureau, and it is understood a decision has been reached that such of the employees as were instrumental in having their cases re-rated and increased will be dismissed the service and the money so obtained be recovered if necessary by legal process.

Butte's New Postmaster. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The president has appointed the following postmasters: John G. Evans, at Butte City; Vining A. Cook, at Boulder Valley, Mont.; Halon F. Menough, at Rock Springs, Wyo.

Goodloe's Successor. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The president has appointed Thomas Clay McDowell collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Kentucky, vice W. C. Goodloe, recently killed. The appointee is a son-in-law of Goodloe.

Idaho's Chief Justice. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The president has appointed James H. Beatty, of Idaho, chief justice of Idaho.

THE LAW IN TEXAS.

Federal Officials and State Officers Not Working Together.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Attorney-General Miller has received a long report from the United States marshal for the northern district of Texas, regarding the difficulty of administering federal laws in consequence of a feeling of hostility on the part of certain state officials. The trouble arose from steps taken by the federal officers for the protection of the four Marlowe brothers, held as government witnesses. A portion of the community became exasperated at these men and attempted to wreak summary vengeance upon them. As the jail at Graham was not secure, the federal officers started to remove them to a safer place. They had not proceeded far when they were attacked by a mob. Two of the Marlowes were killed on the first onslaught, when the other two wrested knives from their assailants, amputated the feet of the dead brothers to whom they were manacled, and fled to a farm house, where they held the mob at bay until assistance arrived. Three of the mob were killed and a number wounded. Among those who have been indicted for complicity in this attack on government prisoners are two constables, the sheriff and a deputy sheriff of this county, an attorney and a son of the county judge. The district attorney says if the processes of the court are proscribed to shield from prosecution those who in this manner defy the laws of the United States, respect for such process must cease. The municipal government of the young county not only fails to provide a suitable jail for the use of the United States court, but its officers are in violent antagonism thereto. He does not see how they can avoid the necessity of armed men at Graham during the sessions of the United States, and he makes an appeal that congress remove the court to some other point.

A NEW COAL DISCOVERY.

Five Feet of Bituminous Coal Found Two Miles From Missoula.

MISSOULA, Nov. 21.—[Special.]—Much excitement prevails here over a discovery of coal two miles north of this city, which has been made public for the first time to-day. A five-foot vein of bituminous coal has been under development for the past two months, but nothing was said about it until its real merit was determined. The coal has been brought to an actual test by Hon. Frank Higgins, who is the owner of the claim. He is satisfied that it is equal to the best that Pennsylvania produces, and has it now in use in heating up the large Higgins bank building. Fifty tons of the coal have been extracted, and the vein widens as it is explored. Plenty of coal is known to exist in the upper Flathead regions, but there are at present no means of conveying it to this point at a cheap rate. The owners propose developing their discovery on a large scale.

WORKINGMEN THE VICTIMS.

A Pittsburg Bank Closes Its Doors and Poor People are Caught.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—The Lawrence bank has failed to meet its obligations and closed its doors. The bank had a capital stock of \$80,000. It was supposed to be one of the most solid in the city. It is thought the embarrassment will only be temporary. To-night President Young said he did not know when the bank would be opened. The failure of the iron firm of Long & Co., who confessed judgment to-day in favor of the bank for \$50,000, had something to do with the failure, but not all. Some bad investments had been made. When a rumor of the bank's trouble was circulated a couple of weeks ago quite a run was made and nearly a quarter of a million was drawn, but hundreds of workmen still have all their savings in the bank.

A VERY SLICK SWINDLER.

A Prominent Californian Pleeced of Eighty Thousand Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Charles Montgomery, the owner of the American Exchange hotel, and widely known on account of his charitable work, made a statement to-day, showing that he has been made the victim of a confidence operation to the extent of \$80,000. Two years ago a young man calling himself E. Glennessor Grant came here and soon became prominent in the Y. M. C. A. He got Montgomery's confidence and after a time the latter took him into partnership in an agricultural implement company, with stores in this city and Los Angeles. Grant had complete charge of the Los Angeles end, Montgomery furnishing all the capital. Grant has suddenly disappeared and Montgomery learns that he has contracted debts and appropriated money aggregating \$80,000. Montgomery has been compelled to make an assignment, with liabilities at \$229,000 and assets about \$18,000. It has been discovered that Grant is an expert swindler and was compelled to flee from London for a similar offense.

The Case of the Times.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The argument by Sir Henry James was continued to-day. Referring to the moonlighters in Ireland, he said they acted more like burglars than like police of the league. Their actions were not reproved by leaders of the league. It was not until February, 1886, when the Parnellite members of the house were supporting the government, that the leaders of the league refused to grant money to a certain district, owing to the outrages committed therein.

Sir Henry briefly touched upon the forged letters. He declared that every one connected with the Times was interested in proving the genuineness of the letters. Justice Hannen recalled the suggestions of Sir Charles Russell that Mr. Buckle, editor of the Times, neither approved nor authorized the publication of the letters. Sir Henry replied that Mr. Buckle does not now and never has desired to stand aloof from his colleagues. Whatever might be brought against the Times, its bona fide production of the letters could not be questioned.

Sir Henry referred to the murder of Policemen Bretby, Allan, Gould and Larkin near Manchester in 1867. He said the murderers had been held up as heroes, worthy of imitation. Davitt himself had unveiled a monument to their memory, and there was ample evidence that the example of these murderers had been lauded as worthy of being followed.

NEW STAR IN THE RING.

A Chicago Blackboard Boy Who May Develop in a John L. Sullivan.

Fifty-Four Rattling Rounds and the Fight Then Stopped by the Police.

An Address by the National League Showing What It Has Done for the National Game.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A vicious prize fight between the lightweights, Tommy Morgan and Johnny White, took place this morning at Hammond, Ind. Morgan has a record in the ring while White until he began training for to-day's fight, was employed as a blackboard boy in a stock broker's office. Morgan faced the fighting in the start, but in the third round was pushed into his corner by White's hard work. In the fourth Morgan made another rush and received a blow that drew a quantity of blood. From this time on White showed himself the better man, and began forcing the fight. In the thirty-second round he delivered a blow which knocked Morgan senseless, but the trainers managed to get their man up before time was called. Morgan was a pitiful sight, both eyes being closed and his body full of bruises and cuts. White showed few marks. From the thirty-eighth to the fifty-fourth round the fight was more one-sided than ever, consisting of mad rushes by Morgan, who was nearly blind, and quick savage blows by White. In the midst of the fifty-fourth the police made a raid and arrested the contestants allowing the others of the party to escape.

The Plea of the League.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—A committee of the National Base Ball league has issued a lengthy address to the public, defining the position of that organization in the present base ball controversy. The address glorifies the work of the National league for the past fourteen years, setting forth at great length how it has rescued the national game from the slough of corruption and disgrace into which it had fallen in professional playing prior to 1875. It tells of all the reforms the league has accomplished, and how it has brought base ball to a high standard; how the salaries of players have more than trebled, and a higher degree of skill been attained. Speaking of the causes of complaint, it says: "The reserve rule was adopted for the benefit of the weaker clubs, as a check upon others, and that these weaker clubs might have the nucleus of a team for the next season. The system proving beneficial, the reserve list was increased. Incidental to the reservation arose releases for pecuniary considerations, but," the address says, "except in cases of disbanding or retiring clubs, the right of a club's claim has never been transferred without the players' cooperation and consent. In the exceptional case of the disbandment or retirement of a league club, of which complaint was made by the brotherhood in 1887, a committee of players, after a conference, were obliged to admit that such involuntary transfer was absolutely essential to the welfare of the league."

The address calls attention to the fact that the new players' league has given the "reserve rule" of transferring players with or without the consent of the club's disbandment to a central tribunal of sixteen directors, and says in view of these facts, the use of the terms "slavery," "sold like sheep," etc., becomes absurd. At the annual meeting of the league in 1887, the brotherhood received recognition on the statement of its representatives that it was organized for benevolent purposes and disavowing any intention of interfering with the business affairs of the league. This contract has never been violated by the league in letter or spirit. Regarding the alleged "enormous profits" of the league clubs, the address says that during the last five and only prosperous years the league has known, there has been paid in cash dividends to stockholders in the eight league clubs less than \$150,000, while during the same time the league players have received in salaries over a million and a half dollars. The address says the brotherhood know when they made a demand for a conference this summer there was no urgency for the consideration of their claims, and that the league could not without a sacrifice of pecuniary and other interests convene its clubs in mid-summer. They decided on the refusal to start an organization of rival associations, while receiving liberal salaries from their employers. They secured the signatures of numbers of their brother players under the false promise that they would only secede in the event of the league refusing them justice, and for some time after the publication of their conspiracy, Sept. 7, they and their abettors denied there was any foundation for the story, and repeatedly pledged their word that the league should have a chance. The address concludes, "From all this it is evident that the league has no moral foundation and must perish of its own weight. The league will aid its clubs in the enforcement of their contract rights and will continue to do business as heretofore."

WON BY THE INDIANIAN.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 21.—In the pigeon contest to-day between C. W. Budd, of Des Moines, and Fred Erb, of Lafayette, Ind., for the American field championship, Erb won, killing 45 to Budd 42 out of a possible 50.

Tanner Backed by Alger.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Ex-Commissioners of pensions Dudley and Tanner have formed a copartnership in the pension and claims business. It is said Gen. Alger has informed Tanner he will render him any financial aid he may require.

A Cashier Missing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—T. M. Bailey, ex-cashier of the Security Loan & Savings bank, has disappeared. He is reported to have fraudulently obtained money and jewels valued at \$10,000. He was recently discharged from the bank.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Dinan's White Horse the Principal Feature in the Cronin Case Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—In the Cronin case to-day Patrick Dinan, owner of the white horse which drew Cronin to the Carlson cottage, testified that the horse was now in a dime museum. Louis Budenberg, of Hoboken, N. J., who lived in Chicago at the time of Cronin's death, testified that he saw Cronin go away from home on the night he was murdered, that the horse which drew the buggy was not Dinan's white horse, but a gray animal with white legs.

Marshall D. Ewell, a medical and microscopical expert, testified that there were no means known to science by which human hair could be certainly distinguished from any other hair. Drs. Mayer and Curtis occupied the remainder of the session. Their testimony was in the same line as that of the preceding expert.

A man named Martin came to Judge McCornick this afternoon and said he had knowledge of great value to prisoner Coughlin, namely, that he (Martin) had seen Coughlin between 9 and 10 o'clock the night of May 4 at the East Chicago avenue police station. He had kept quiet about this before, because he did not want to be mixed up in the case, but his conscience would not allow him to keep silent longer. He will probably be placed on the stand to-morrow.

COMBINE OF THE IRON MEN.

The Federal Steel Company Prepared to Run the Country's Business.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—The Federal Steel company, a gigantic corporation formed for the purpose of combining all the wire, wire mail and barbed wire manufacturing plants of the country, and controlling these great industries, as previously outlined in these dispatches, has been formally organized and stockholders are now in session in this city, closing the contracts with producers of raw material and accepting options held upon the stock of the companies, which will form a part of the consolidation. There are a number of concerns which have not yet been induced to enter the deal. These may be forced to suspend operations temporarily, at least, for lack of raw material, the rod mills of America being either in the combination or under contract to produce for the Federal Steel company their entire product. It is understood the new concern has such a hold that the rod mills will take no orders to be filled after January 1.

WOMEN AND THE INDIANS.

Session of the National Indian Association at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Two hundred delegates to the tenth convention of the Women's National Indian association assembled here to-day. Mrs. A. T. Dunton, of Philadelphia, presided. In her address, she said fifteen tribes had been reached by the mission branch, and legislation for the benefit of the Indians had been commenced. Miss Kate Foote, chairman of the committee on national Indian legislation, reported more consideration had been given the question by congress and the methods of agents received closer investigation than hitherto. The cause of civilization among the Indians was being helped in every way. United States Indian Commissioner Morgan made an address and commended warmly the women's organization. He favored an additional congressional appropriation for Indian schools.

Stanley's Homeward March.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—MacKinnon, the head of the Emin Pasha relief committee, has received a cable from Henry M. Stanley, announcing his arrival at Mpwaw, stating he expects to reach Zanzibar in four or five days. Stanley's dispatch also states that he made an important discovery there in the extension of Lake Nyanza.

The British consul at Zanzibar telegraphs to the foreign office: "Stanley arrived at Mpwaw, fifty-five days after his departure from Victoria Nyanza, and the 18th day after leaving Albert Nyanza. Stanley left Mpwaw the 12th, traveling towards the south by way of Koma and Mweni. Stanley made an unexpected discovery of real value in finding the extension of Victoria Nyanza towards the southwest, which brings it within 155 miles of Lake Tanganyika. The area of the extension is 26,000 miles."

Stanley has with him 750 persons, of whom 20 are Emin's followers. Stan & Co. lost eighteen men during the march from Victoria Nyanza. He had four days fighting near Usunka.

Universal Suffrage in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 21.—The provisional government has issued a decree establishing universal suffrage throughout the republic.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Dr. Valente, minister from Brazil, called at the state department to-day and informed the secretary his latest advices from Brazil were to the effect that peace reigned and the new government was receiving the support of the people. Dr. Valente also received this morning authority from the provisional government to instruct the representatives of Brazil to the American congress to continue to act for their country in the sessions of the congress. It is supposed similar instructions have been sent to the delegates to the international marine conference.

Orday in the Lead.

BIRMINGHAM, N. D., Nov. 21.—[Special.]—An attempt was made this afternoon to proceed with the election of a second United States senator, but the Orday forces effected an adjournment, which places Orday decidedly a leader in the race. The situation is yet badly muddled and the contest is wholly between Orday and Johnson, or Orday and a dark horse, with the chances favoring Orday. To-night the candidates are hotly engaged in canvassing.

Malletta is King.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Dispatches from Samoa by way of Sidney, N. S. W., say Malletta was reinstated, amid great rejoicings, on the 9th inst. The British, German and American agents recognize Malletta as king.

West Ashore at New Bedford.

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 21.—The ship Willie and Ida went ashore this morning and the waves broke it into pieces. One body was washed ashore, and it is feared all hands have been lost.

THE MORMON KINGDOM.

The Terrible Secrets of the Endowment House Being Brought to the Light.

Witnesses Who Took the Oath to Avenge the Prophet's Blood Tell the Story.

The Rough Experience of Henry W. Lawrence, President of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 22.—In the Mormon investigation to-day Mrs. B. Smith, a niece by marriage of Joseph Smith, was called as a witness by the church. She had officiated in the endowment house, but knew of no oath taken to avenge the blood of Joseph and Hiram Smith. Geo. Q. Cannon, the noted Mormon leader, was called by the prosecution and identified a circular sent out by himself and John Taylor in 1885, calling on the saints in this and adjoining territories to contribute to a fund for the defense of the Mormons charged with violating the Edmunds law, etc. Mrs. Gilmore went through the endowment house seven years ago with a number of others, all of whom were called upon to avenge the blood of Joseph and Hiram Smith upon the American nation, and teach it to their children and children's children to the fourth generation. Any one who violated the oath or revealed the secrets would be killed.

Henry W. Lawrence, president of the Chamber of Commerce, testified that he became a Mormon in childhood. He came to Utah thirty-nine years ago, officiated in the endowment house for several years, and was excommunicated in 1869 for questioning the rights of the priesthood to dictate in temporal affairs. Persons going through the endowment house always took the oath of vengeance. There was another covenant to obey the priesthood in all things, and the penalty of death was attached to a violation of the covenants or revealing the secrets of the house. In the time of Brigham Young the priesthood was supreme, and Young controlled the people in all things. The church was in opposition to the government, and the feelings of the people were being alienated more and more. Wittens and some others started a magazine to disseminate more advanced ideas and were tried before a council of priests with George Q. Cannon as prosecutor, and excommunicated. It was claimed for the church that it was a literal kingdom of God, its jurisdiction extending to all things. It was expected to control the whole earth in time, and then Christ was to come in person and take charge. When witness was excommunicated he was doing a business of \$15,000 or \$20,000 a month, but after the trial his business fell off greatly, and he was socially ostracized. A cross-examination failed to shake Lawrence's testimony.

WOMEN WHO CAN SHOOT.

A Big Lynx Killed by Two Ladies Near Craig.

CRAIG, Mont., Nov. 21.—[Special.]—Rather an exciting affair occurred a few days ago at R. H. Frazier's logging camp on Wagner creek, nine miles from Craig. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when all the men were out in the timber, a lynx made his appearance in the poultry yard at camp, and raised a commotion among the feathered tribe. There being no men present to receive his majesty, Mrs. Frazier and Mrs. Timberlake armed themselves each with a rifle and gave the marauder a stormy welcome, and after much skirmishing through the brush and firing six shots, succeeded in killing the savage brute, which was fully as large as a big shepherd dog. These ladies are crack rifle shots, and would not hesitate to tackle a bear should he be so indiscreet as to enter their domain.

ANOTHER TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

The Rock Island and Santa Fe Enter Into a Combination.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—It came to light to-day that an important traffic agreement had been made by the Rock Island and Santa Fe for handling through traffic between Chicago and all points on the Pacific coast. Dodge City, Kans., is made the junction point. By this arrangement a line shorter than any other from this city to all California points south of Los Angeles is created, while the distance to San Francisco is but 222 miles greater than via the Union Pacific. The route has the advantage of being so far south that it will never be blocked with snow, and during the winter months through trains are expected to make better average time than those on the more northerly routes. The contract is for a long term of years and is even stronger than that of the Union Pacific and Northwestern. The agreement goes into operation immediately, so far as freight traffic is concerned, and a through passenger service will be established as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

France has dispatched a war vessel to look after French interests in Brazil.

The Western Union Telegraph office at New York was damaged to the extent of \$5,000 by fire early yesterday morning. John L. Sullivan says he will meet Jackson in California for a purse of \$15,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine Kinney, mother of the post, Edmund Clements, Steadman, died yesterday at Summit, N. J., aged 69. Mrs. Kinney was an intimate friend of Tennyson, Browning and Trollope.

Closed the Games.

SPOKANE FALLS, Nov. 21.—[Special.]—All the gambling games in this city were closed this evening by Under Sheriff Hincliffe. The order was quickly obeyed and evidently was not unexpected. This course became absolutely necessary in order to rid the city of the hard character, who are more numerous than ever before and are increasing.